Table IV

Influential commanders in AIG shura

Party	Commander/Trible Elder	District	Village	Tribe
Hizbe Islami	1. Engr. Kashmir	Asmar	Shagal	
Hizbe Islami	2. Engr. Waheedullah	Asmar	Shagal	
Hizbe Islami	3. Engr. Faqirullah	Pech	Ninglam	Safi
Hizbe Islami	4. Engr. Dand	Pech	Ninglam	Safi
Hizbe Islami	5. Saida Jan Ustaz	Asmar	Shagal	Shinwari
Hizbe Islami	6. Malik Rahmat Jan	Asmar	Shagal	Shinwari
Salafi	1. Moulvi Ihsanullah	Pech	Ninglam	Safi
Salafi	2. Moulvi Abdul Basir	Asmar	Shagal	Shinwari
Salafi	3. Jandad	Chowki	Babra Tangi	-
Salafi	4. Anwar Amir	Asmar	Oghuz Bagh	-
Salafi	5. Abdul Hadi	Asmar	Shagal	Gujar
Salafi	6. Haji Roohullah	Pech	Ninglam	Safi
NIFA	1. Shahpur Malik	Asmar	Oghuz Bagh	-
NIFA	2. Mir Ali	Asmar	Binshai	-
Mujadedi	1. Malik Mohd. Zarin	Asmar/Daugar	Binshai	Shinakhc
	2. Habib	Asmar/Daugar	Zar Balawal	Gulezai
SYF	1. Shakoor	Asmar	Oghuz Bagh	-
SYF	2. Moalim	Chowki	Narang	-
Bahaudin	1. Tore Khan	Asmar	Binshai	Mushmara
HIK	1. Mir Zaman	Asmar	Oghuz Bagh	Mushmara
HIK	2. Issa	Asmar	Oghuz Bagh	Mushmara

At the same time a fourth shura existed in Barge Metal and Kamdesh valleys of Nuristani area, (a part of Nooristani area covering Logar and Kunar) where Moulvi Afzal had announced his Dowlat-e-Inquilab-e-Islami Nuristan. These days witnessed the worst of illegal activity looting and killing by different independant small armed groups of local people. Moulvi Jamil-ur-Rahman who was a Salafi or wahabi muslim (like the kingdom and people of Saudi Arabia) and had formed Salafi party after defecting HIG in 1985, on the advise of Saudi govt and utilizing his own political influence, religious group and support from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, announced his government in Kunar, the issue of law and order and civil security was the basic argument to justify his government. He was supported mainly by Salafies. Those small tribes who once provided man-power to Kabul regime but later decided to work with Mujahideen, and poor tribles living in high mountains at subsistance level also helped Salafi for money. Salafi government offered stippend more than any other party could offer for command-ers and soldier. And in this way, could avail loyalities and support of many commanders of all other parties. No non-Afghan

could enter Kunar without government visa. Salafi govt was accepted by all parties except HIG. However commanders from none of the AIG parties were admittant to their party decision and always favoured free area, rather at times they joind hands with HIG policy. HIG and Salaf dialouge for settlement ended at an election which could decide Kunar state or free Kunar. Election results were conflicting where both the groups i.e.HIG and Salafi claimed majority vote. However a third set of information states that both the groups secured almost equal votes. These both with more than 56%* votes while rest of the AIG parties secured 44% altogether. This gradually led to a situation, where HIG and Salafi troops were involved in bloody clashes at Sarkani, where HIG had established its military posts terming these as boundry, and out of bound for Salafi government troops. The situation ultimately led to Salafi attack which pushed HIG troops out of their strong holds. All these developments in the end resulted in a major offensive by HIG and capture of Assadabad the capital of Salafi government and confine- ment of Salafi force only to lower Pech valley. It is said that HIG forces were supported by commanders from Laghman, Ningarhar and Paktia besides local commanders of AIG and HIG. Moulvi Jamil-ur-Rahman was killed in an assoult attack by some Arabs in Bajour Pakistan the same weak, Assadabad was captured by AIG. Now the dissented commanders are reported to have back to the parties they had left to join Moulvi Jamil-ur-Rahman. However they are not dependant upon their respective party dictates and decide by themselves.

During the operation by HIG NGO property and equipment was looted. The commanders promised NGO representatives to arrest the looters and provide compensations. A jirga was formed which was to form a joint shura. (This Jirga is said to be having trible and religious elders from (Pakistani) bordering agencies). This border was also acting as mediators between Salafies and HIG to make Salafies join the jiont shura. Jirga was successful in bringing a settlement between HIG and Salafies. Table V give details about present dominant commanders in Kunar.

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*None of the opinion could be confirmed on scientific basis.

Table V

Present dominant commanders in Kunar

Party	Commander/Trible Elder	District	Village	Tribe
Hizbe Islami	1. Engr. Kashmir	Asmar	Shagal	
Hizbe Islami	2. Engr. Waheedullah	Asmar	Shagal	
Hizbe Islami	3. Engr. Faqirullah	Pech	Ninglam	Safi
Hizbe Islami	4. Sher Allam	Pech	Ninglam	Safi

The latest from Kunar reveals the NGOs have been asked by commander Kashmir and Moulvi Faqirullah to come and collect their equipment etc. Some of the NGOs have already collected their stuff etc. At the moment a cease-fire among Salafies and HIG is achieved. Kashmir is the millitary top of HIG while Faqirullah political top at the moment both are the strongest people in Kunar now. Sher Allam is also an important person sitting at Nawa Pass. According to Akber sources Moulvi Faqirullah has formed administration in Wand area of Nuristan in Kunar and keeping himself aloof of political manuars.

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Peshawar
September, 91

Economy:

Kunar is enchanted by high peaks with dense cedar, pine, and spruce forests. Meadows and rugged beauty above 4000 meter height. Kunar river charms lush green valleys filled with fruit orchards. But unfortunately this unmatched beauty is more than compensated by the poor economy of this over populated province. The elevation rises from 600 meters to above 4000 meters. Ranges of mountains form narrow vallies (in general) which have small paches of cultivated lands. According to 3 years old survey by AMA 60% of the cultivated lands are on the banks of Kunar river, but most of the time the river flows lower than field level. So in order to bring most of land under cultivation extensive irrigation net work is needed. Total cultivated land is estimated to be only 26,000 hectare, mostly irrigated. Forests (mostly) of cedar, pines and spruce cover about 308400 hectares. According to AMA survey the cultivated hectares are said to be more than the stated above. Agriculture is the first basis of economy while animal husbandry accounts to second biggest occupation. Wood cutting and smuggling to Pakistan forms also a considerable source of income while there is also a little gem stone mining.

Communication infrastructure is very poor. Total length of roads in Kunar (according to AMA survey) is about 370 Kms. There are only four concrete bridges. Mostly the roads are gravel and narrow. There are two main roads along Kunar river. Only the valleys of Denejal, Devagal and Peche have road links with main ground rout. Economic transactions to most of areas are problematic. Mostly transections are made through muel tracks.

Commercial activity in most of the province is not significant, mainly due to difficult terrain, weaker pysical and communication infrastructure poverty and migration. Barter system is still practiced in some remote isolated villages. However volume of transactions is limited. 8 out of 14 districts do not have any considerable bazars, if at all, 1 or 2 petty shops selling necessities in some villages in a district. Asmar district (though is connected to Pakistan through mule track) is suppossed to be the trade centre but has only 4

shops. But this does not mean that there is no economic activity in the province at all! there are districts which have bazars with 20 to 240 shops selling necessities fuel, petroleum products and furtilizers. Chagha Sarai has a big shopping center Kanday bazar in Chapadara is selling commodities from 200 shops. Chowki bazar had eight shops. Kanday bazar at Pech district had 240 shops pre war. Similarly Nargalar, Barkandai and Atsandray bazars in the same district had more than 82 shops together. However it would be fare to mention that more than 50% of the shops in these bazars are not open, not only because of destruction but also because of other reasons. Most of the products in bazars at Kunar are from Pakistan.

According to SCA survey "Kunar is cherecterised by small farms & double cropping". Maize, wheat, rice, barley and soyabean are the important crops of the area. Walnut is the noted produce, while citrus, appricott and mulburry are the major fruit. Potatos radish, squash, and spinich are aslo grown. People living at high altitudes and narrow valleys meagar in cultivated acres, rely on animal husbandry for their living. Cow, oxen, sheep and goat are the most frequent domestic animals among all, however donkeys, and poultry are also common. Butter, Afghani Chease, Kurut, and Karakul is also exported to Pakistan from northern regions.

According to SCA survey of agriculture 1989, 72% of agriculture households own a farm, share croppers 18%, farms with both owner occupiers and share corppers is 8%, while farmers who are owner occupiers and tenants also, estimate only to 1%. No care takers are hired in Kunar. Average household size, in this province is estimated to 10 persons/HH. While 80% of farmers hold 1-10 jerib farm. The income of these farmers fall short of their living expenses, so, in order to supplement their income farmers tend to go for timber cutting, animal husbandry, take part with Mujahideen, commanders and serve elsewhere. Table VI gives household size, and table VII gives land holding patterns.

Table VI

Household size

Av:No of Persons/HH	Av:No of Adult/H.H	Av:No. of 7-15 year/H.H	Av:No.of below 7 per H.H
10	5	2	3

Table VII

(Percent of farmers in each range)
areas in jerib

1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-100
80	17	3	-	-	-	-	-

Due to mountanous ranges, river flow below field level and lack of efficient irrigation net work, much of the land is lying dry. Dry and irrigable land is frequently seen in the districts of Chowki, Sarkari, Kunar Khas and Asmar districts. These lands await repare, improvement in the existing systems and new ventures in irrigation. 95% of the cultivated jeribs are irrigated by the river, springs, karazes, and streams joining the river all over. Table VIII gives average farm size irrigated and rain fed and also percentage of farms.

Table VIII

Average farm size irrigated and rainfed

Irri.farm Av jrb/% farm	Rain fed Av jrb/% farms	Both Av:jrb/% farm	Over all Av:Jerib
6.2/95%	8.8/2%	6.7/4.8/3%	6.4

Because farm size are smaller in Kunar and mostly is cultivation, which brings the farmers their living, live stock proves to be a suppliment to their Income Table IX gives average # of animal/family.

Table IX

Average number of animal per family

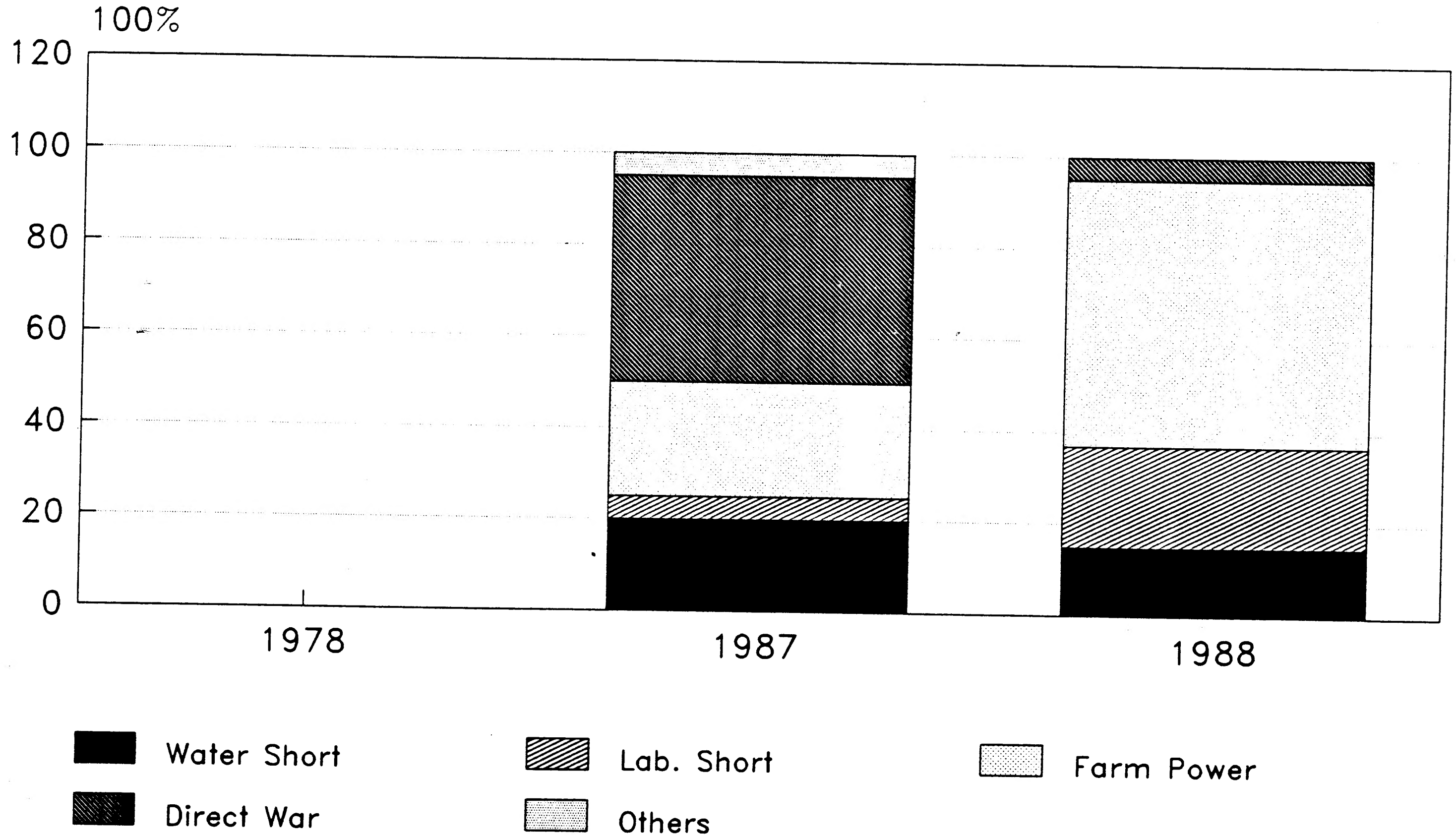
Oxen		Cows		Calves		Sheep goat & horses				Donkeys	
%own	Av:	%Own	Av:	%Own	Av:	%Own	Av:	%Own	Av:	%Own	Av:
96	1.7	95	2.3	92	1.9	79	16.1	1	1.0	82	2.6

Table IX gives more farmer keeping oxens than other animals. Mainly due to the reason that most of the farms are oxen ploughed rather than tractors. For former who did not take refuge outside Kunar numbers of oxen declined only marginaly by 11% and for farmers who left, the loss was 37%. Tractor use was doubled between 1978 & 1987 for those who stayed, about 60% of the same group had their own oxen. (SCA Agri. survey). For farmers who left, tractor use increased by 5%, while use of their own oxen declined by 75-85% the balance used shared oxen. Family labour per farm was declined by only 17.6% for those who stayed in Kunar. The number of hired labour remaining the same for them. Those who left Kunar after war, among them 12% used to hire labour in 1978, while in 1986 only 8% were hiring labour.

During 1986 and 1987 the farmers identified, non availability of fertilizers as the biggest problem after direct war effect. For wheat the use of fertilizer fell from 63% in 1978 to 23% in 1987. For maize, only 3% used only white fertilizer, while 97% used none in 1988-89. In 1987, 19% used both white and grey fertilizer. In 1978 37% were using both fertilizers.
Table X and XI give 1988 and 1989 situations with respect to problem faced by farmers and production constraints. During 1990-1991 the refugees travelled back to Kunar to a greater extent. And the life, the land, and markets seemed to be at normal pre war position, but due to recent clash between HIG, its Allies and salafi dowlat, things have reversed while number of refugees have risen again. The first uprising started from Kunar. So it was the first area to suffer heavy aerial and ground attack.
Table XII gives war devastation recorded in 1988 by AMA.

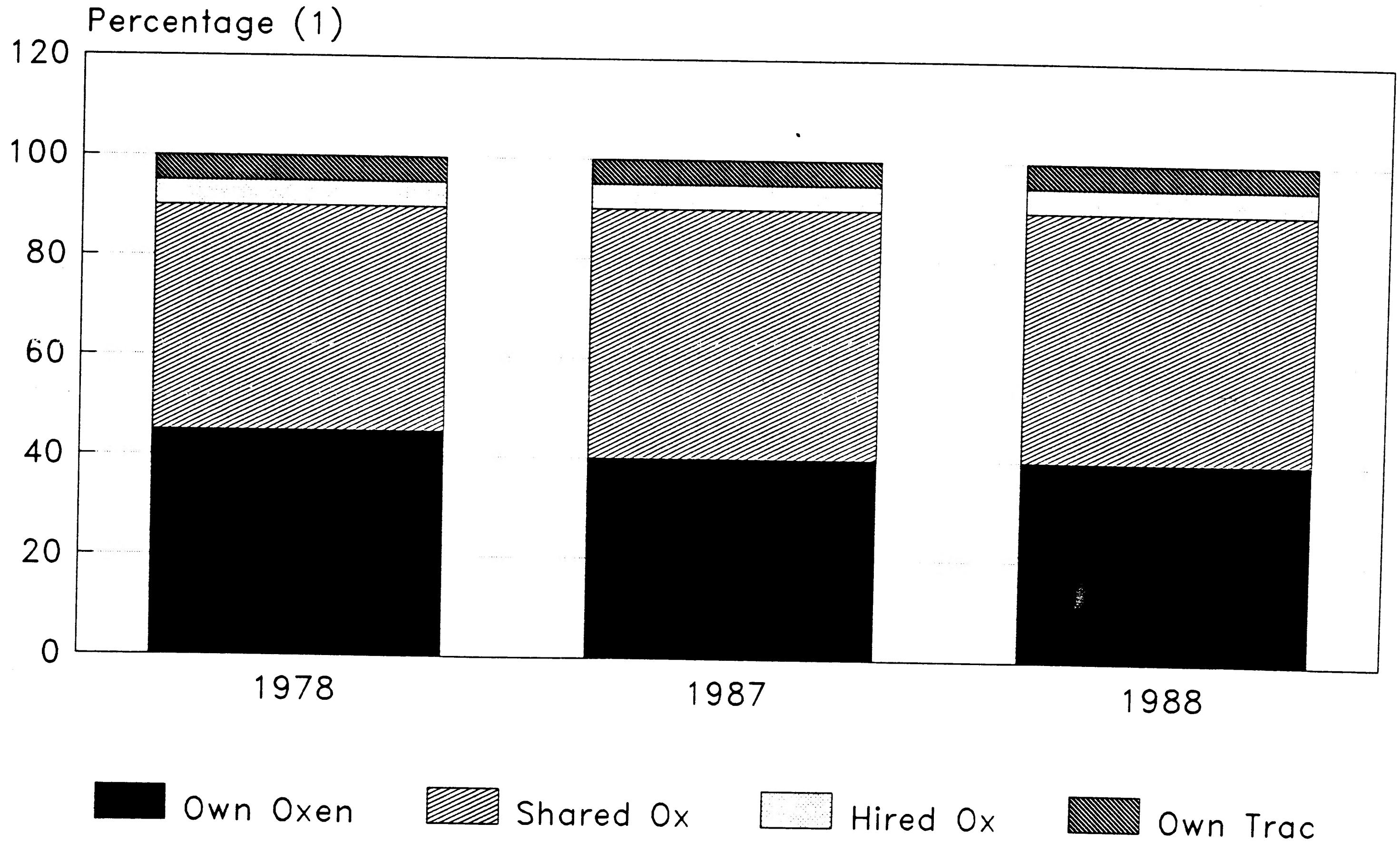
Table X

Farming Problems 1988



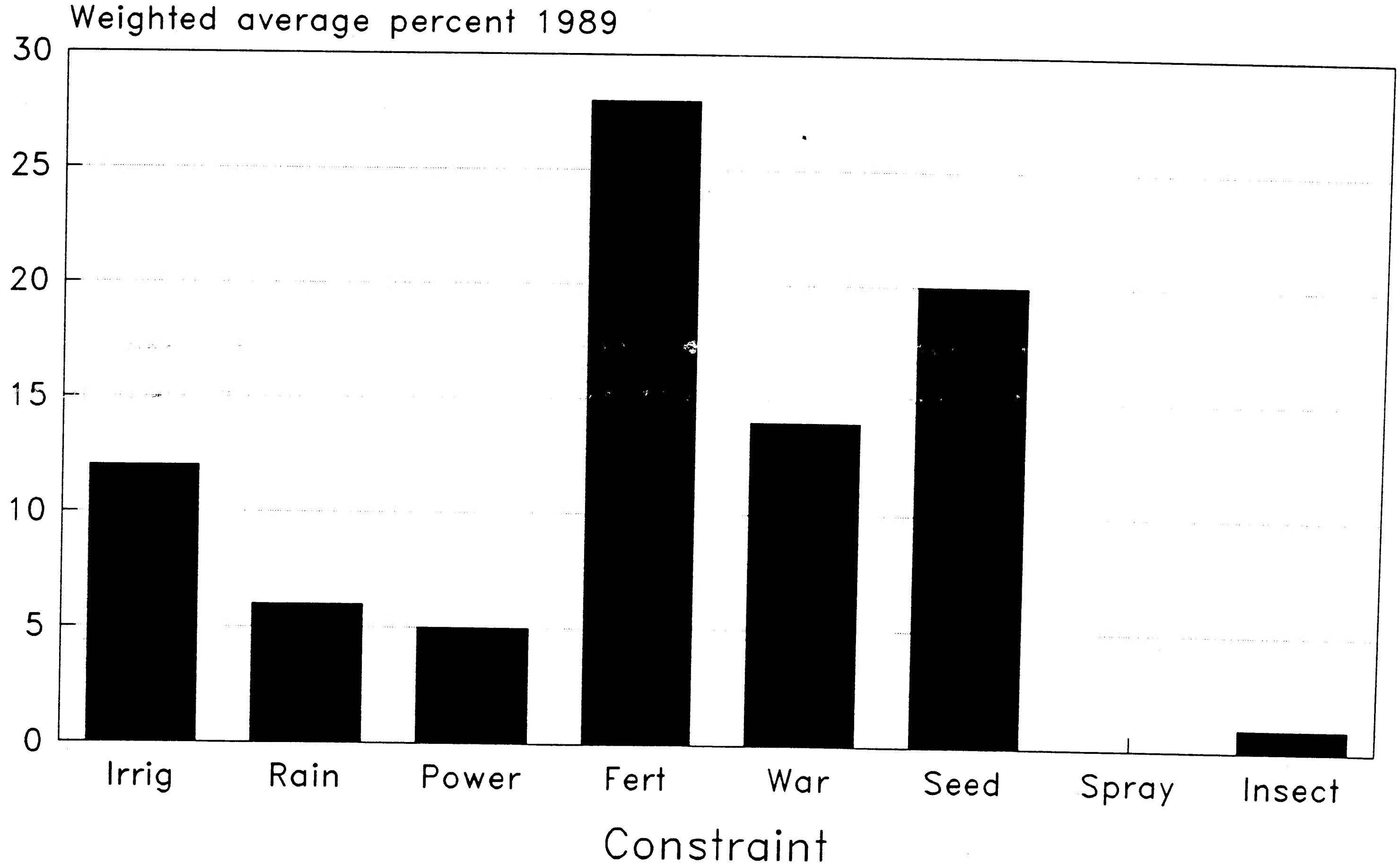
Taken from SCA sixth agriculture report

Table X
Kunar



UNICEF/APO, Peshawar.

Table XI
Major Production Constraints



Taken from SCA Agricultural Survey

Provinces of AFGHANISTAN by Region

UNIDATA / Mapping Service
(July '90)

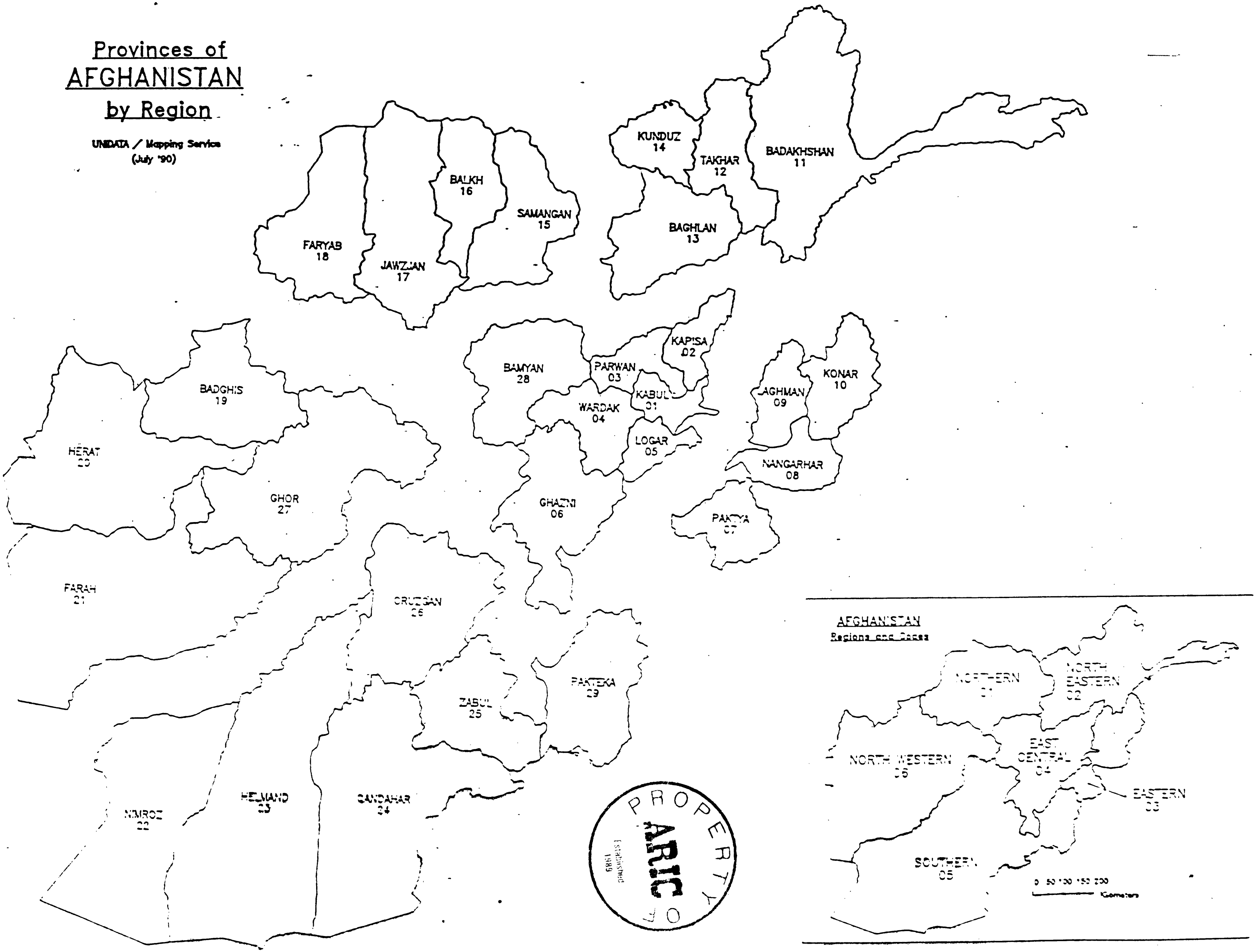


Table XII

(War devastation recorded in 1988)

Non effects

Agriculture:	Reduction	Destruction	Improvement
Cultivated Land	60%	25%	-
Yields	45%	-	-
Irrigation Channels	-	45%	
		-	
Animal Husbandry:			
Calve	80%	-	-
Sheep	75%	-	-
Goats	85%	-	-
House-mule/Donkey	75%	-	-
Poultry	70%	-	-
Honey bees	96%	-	-
Forest			
National forest	-	30%	-
Artificial forest	-	100%	-
Gardens	-	90%	-
Physical Infrastructure			
Villages homes		60%	
Shcools		95%	
Medical facilities		65%	
Small bridges		45%	
Government Buildings		35%	
Development Projects		45%	
Communication			
Roads	-	40%	-
Telephone poles	-	100%	-
Telephone lines	-	100%	-

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Peshawar
September, 91

Health Facilities:

Here WHO classification of health facilities and health workers is used. In the figures below term health worker is used in broader sense and anaesthesia - Technicians, Basic Health workers, Dental Technician, First Aiders, Lab Technician, Leprosy Technician, Malaria Supervisors, Medical students, who left faculty uncompleted and work as BHWs, Mid level health workers trained in Pakistan by NGOs in 8-18 month, operation theater technicians, pharmacists, vaccinator or assistant, X-Ray technicians or assistants and those whose training level is unknown but working as Health personnel, are all considered as Health workers. Dental doctors are also included in figures for MDs.

Table XIII gives district wise breakup of health facilities. Table XIV gives district-wise breakup of Health Workers, Nurses, and Medical Doctors. Table XV gives Health workers and Health facilities by NGO. Table XVI gives WHO classification of Health facilities.

Table XIII

District wise breakup of health facilities.

District	Reg. Hosp	Prov. Hosp.	Prim. Care Hosp.	Comp. Health Center	Basic Health Center
*Assadabad	-	-	3	2	1
Asmar	-	-	-	1	4
Bargematal	-	-	-	-	-
Chapah dara	-	-	1	-	1
Chowki	-	-	-	2	3
Dangam	-	-	-	-	2
Kamdesh	-	-	-	1	2
Khas Konar	-	-	-	-	2
Narange	-	-	-	-	2
Naray	-	-	-	1	1
Nur Gul	-	-	1	-	2
Peche	-	-	-	2	5
Sarkari	-	-	-	1	2
Marawai	-	-	-	-	-
Total Kunar	-	-	5	10	27

*** One mobile OPD run by AMA.**

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Peshawar
September, 91

Table XIV

District wise breakup of health workers.

District	Health Worker	Nurse	Medical Doctor
Assadabad	45	4	8
Asmar	29	-	2
Barg-e-Matal	2	-	-
Chapa Darrah	6	-	-
Chowki	19	5	2
Dangam	-	-	-
Kamdesh	9	-	-
Khas Konar	10	2	2
Narrange	11	-	-
Naray	1	1	1
Nur Gul	9	1	-
Peche	44	3	4
Sarkani	16	-	1
Marawai	-	-	-
Not Known*	2	7	4
Total	203	23	24

Table XV

District wise health workers and health facilities.

Programme	R-Hosp	P.Hosp	Prim.Hosp	Com.H.C	B.H.C
A. Nothilefe	-	-	-	3	-
Arab	-	-	-	-	2
DRA	1	-	-	-	1
IAHC	-	-	-	2	3
ICRC	-	1	-	-	-
IMC	-	-	-	-	2
LDI	-	-	-	1	-
MCI	-	-	1	9	5
MSH	-	-	-	7	7
SCA	-	-	-	-	7
Total	1	1	1	22	27

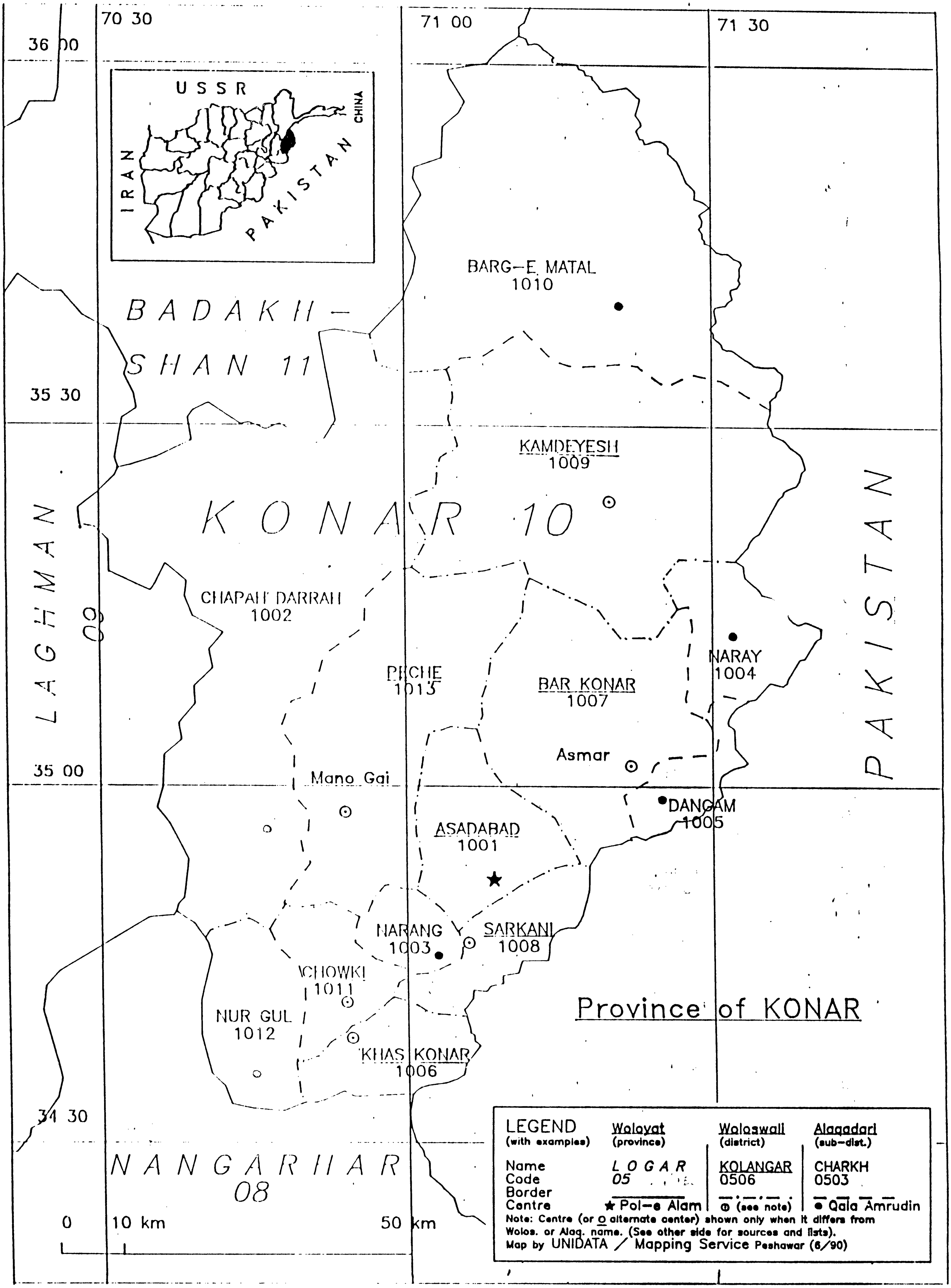
Health Situation:

Mass access to appropriate medical treatment and advise is extremely poor in Kunar. People continue to believe in traditional recipe. Usually old women and elderly men in the family who have heard or learned about some recipe over the years, treat and advise their family and friends. People still believe in the effect of cold and hot foods. The most common (not on commercial basis) are greek medicines and treatment, which is called (locally) as Tib-e-Unani. But this does not mean that people here refuse to use modern medicine. Like other parts of Afghanistan medicine have a real success in Kunar also. But the general problem in rural Afghanistan is that there is no control on prescription. And this attitude toward use of medicine is very dangerous at certain levels.

People in rural Afghanistan in general very well except preventive medicines and vaccination but the problem is that, only when they know the effect of the disease they are vaccinated for. Real problem is faced by Health Worker in the case of children under one and the women, this is so, because of fear of vaccine and traditional barriars.

According to an NGO observation, epidemics occur during spring and winter every year but information system at places is not available.

AVICEN visited Kunar during March 1990. They found Cholera the most frequent disease in Kunar. A project is under way by AVICEN to develop an effective disease reporting system during 1991-92. Kunar is one of the province which is backward in education, while NGOs complain about not getting capable well trained staff locally. An informal survey by an Afghan NGO reports, most frequent infectious and non infectious disease in Kunar are Typhoid, Malaria, TB, Trichoma, Pertussis, Measles, Extra Pul-TB, and intestinal parasites. According to the same survey 45% of child and bearing women are effected by bad sanitation and malnutrition. Birth rate in Kunar is reported to be 3-3.25% while mortality rate is 12%.



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KAMDEYESH
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KONAR 10
LAGHMAN 09
PAKISTAN
CHAPAH DARRAH
1002
PECHE
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BAR KONAR
1007
NARAY
1004
Asmar
Mano Gai
DANGAM
1005
ASADABAD
1001
NARANG
1003
SARKANI
1008
CHOWKI
1011
NUR GUL
1012
KHAS KONAR
1006
Province of KONAR
NANGARHAR
08
0
10 km
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LEGEND (with examples)
Woloyat (province)
Woloswali (district)
Alaqadari (sub-dist.)
Name
Code
Border
Centre
LOGAR
05
★ Pol-e Alam
KOLANGAR
0506
(see note)
CHARKH
0503
● Qala Amrudin
Note: Centre (or o alternate center) shown only when it differs from Wolos. or Alaq. name. (See other side for sources and lists).
Map by UNIDATA / Mapping Service Peshawar (6/90)

KUNAR

General Characteristics:

Most of Kunar province is steep mountains, and narrow valleys with small patches of cultivated lands. Altitude vary from 600 meters to above 4000 meters. About 308400 hectare of land at 1000 to 3000 meters height is covered by forests of mostly pines, cedar, and spruce. Meadows and rugged,. rocky terrains are found at altitude beyond 4000 meters. Kunar river flows through the province from north to south. 60% of total cultivated land lies on the sides of Kunar river (but only *20% of this land is irrigated by its water, rest is far above the river). Kunar shares 200 Km long border with Chitral and Dir in Pakistan. The passes of Nawa, Binshai, Arandu, Topkhana, and Bajur on the border are the most important supply routs for Mujahideen. About 75% of 4450 villages are situated in mountainous areas. These areas mark for the start of Mujahideen struggle against Kabul regime, hence badly destroyed at the start of war. Refugees from Kunar come mostly from these areas. Economy in this province depends mostly on agriculture. Animal Husbandry is the second source of income. Forest wood smuggling to Pakistan and a little gem stone mining are also practiced.

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*These percentages were reported by AMA survey 1988

SCA survey 1989 reports 95% of lands are irrigated. Putting these two sets of information together, would suggest that only 12% of total land is cultivated by river Kunar. It would be safe to assume that most of the land is watered by natural springs and small mountain streams joining the river. Besides AMA survey was informal, while sample size picked by SCA survey was 228 farms. More over irrigation system attached to Kunar river suffured considerable damage after start of war. The province is rich with walnut trees, citrus, mulberry and apricot orchards. Wheat, maize, rice and barley are the main crops.

Table I gives Administrative Division. Village list is at annex I.

Table I

District of Kunar

S.No	District/Subdistrict	Capital
1	Assadabad	Assadabad
2	Asmar	
3	Barg-e-Matal	
4	Chapah Dana	
5	Chowki	
6	Dangam	
7	Kamdesh	
8	Khas Konar	
9	Narange	
10	Naray	
11	Nur Gul	
12	Peche	
13	Sarkani	
14	Marawai	

Population:

Among all provinces in Afghanistan, Kunar ranked 25th with a population of 309333 in April 1991. The population was estimated to 250,000 in 1979. According to unidata (Kabul) estimates 68% of Kunar population lives in the camps in Pakistan. The population inside Kunar forms only 46% of the refugees coming from Kunar. Women form 49% of (total settled and refugee) Kunar population.
Table II gives total refugee and settled population details.

Table II

Total refugee and settled population

District/Subdistt	Settled Populat-ion	Refugee Pop.		Total
		Iran	Pakistan	
Asadabad	3474	-	32538	36012
Asmar	2885	-	28655	31540
Barg-e-Matal	3278	-	4000	7278
Chapah Dara	16899	-	9916	26815
Chowki	15790	-	10898	2668
Dangam	1119	-	9850	10969
Kamdeysh	3652	-	7724	11376
Khas Konar	7291	-	15694	22988
Narang	13167	-	6246	19413
Narray	1484	-	10224	11708
Nur Gul	14075	-	9899	23974
Peche	4957	-	42329	47286
Sarkari	3180	-	15552	18732
Marawai	7087	-	7470	14557

Nomad mostly Ibrahimzai also contribute to the local population, to the south of Chaghasaray and Pech valley during winter season. These nomads spend their summers in Loger and Hazarajat. 90% of the total population is Pushtoon, Nooristanies are 8% while Pashais constitute only 2% of total population. Pushtoon occupy most of lower Kunar, in the pech valley and all along parts of Kunar valley pushto speaking Tajiks can be found.
Farsi speaking Pashais are found in western and lower regions of Kunar. Northern districts of Kamdesh and Barge Matal are inhibited by Nuristanies.

Ethnic Groups

There are three major ethnic groups inhabiting Kunar, namely Pushtoons, Pashai, and Nooristani. There are also Ghilzai and short distance Gujar nomaids. The Nuristanis inhabit the areas West of Kunar river and North of Pech river. Pashais hold areas West of Kunar river and South of Pech. There is also a group called Tajik holding lands in the Kunar valley proper to Karala, just North of Chaghasarai and in the Pech valley to the the village of samation about 14 Km above Chaghasarai. They are the descendants of original dardic speaking population in the area, but now they speak Pushto and are adaptive to Pushto ideology and social setup. Some of them are bilingual. Ghilzai-nomaids migrate from their summer pastures in Logar and Hazrajat to Kunar valley South of Assadabad (Chagha Sarai). And the lower Pech valley for their winter pasture. These nomads pay Baj tax to local people for utilizing their lands. Gujar short distance Nomads utilize the mountain areas interspersed, among and sometimes overlapping those used by Pushtoon, Nooristani, and Pashai for grazing and marginal farming. The Pushtoon settlement area is divided among a number of different tribes, namely (and by order of dominancy) Safi, Shinwari, Mashwani and Mohmand. Safies are further divided in three major sections, Gurbuz, Wader and Masawad. The bulk of the Safi reside in a creasent shaped area along the Kunar and Pech rivers. With the exception of Darainoor and uppermost part of some valleys the Safi inhabit the Western tributaries of the Kunar river (Mayar, Dewagal, and Badel) and the Southern tributaries of Pech (Karamgal and Chappadara) and also parts of the surrounding hills. In the Pech they live, from above the village of samaton to Morchal. In the Kunar valley the Safi reside on the Western side of river below Chagha Sarai, where they are interspered among the Dehgam/Tajik, who constitute the majority and control the best land. On the Eastern side of the river Safi settlement is confined only to Shunkir valley. The Shinwari tribe

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* Taken from Asgar chiristensen's article.

is settled on the Western side of the Kunar river in the tributaries of Shinkoruk and Shigal, In Kunar valley (proper) from the mouth of these valleys and up North to Asmar. The Mamund section of Tarkanri tribe is the only Tarkanri represented in Kunar. (Rest are in Bajur and Dir). In Kuner the Mamund are settled chiefly on the Eastern side of the river from Sarkani to Sangar North of Asmar.

The sub section Loya Mamund or Karkarzai are living from Sarkani and North to a few Killometers above the Marawara valley. The sub section Wurmamund live in Shurtan valley and the Salarzai in Dangam and Sangar vallies. The Mashwanies in Kunar are dispersed along the hill above the Kunar valley North of Dangam. The Mashwanies subsist of mixed economy involving seasonal moving of stock between high and low altitude postures and when possible agriculture in both summer and winter regions. (There summer place is upper Dangam valley and winter place lower valley of the foot hills along Kunar river). The Mohmand tribe in Kunar the Khuga Khel a section of Usman Khel Bazai resides in Tssaper Mountains along the Southern end of the Kunar river. The Mohmand living in Kunar valley proper from Pashat and South. Their the majority is tenant to Seyids and Tajik land-owners.

Political Situation

Political situation in Kunar is fragmented and can be characterized by rapidly changing political phenominon at least at micro basis. The political groups do not enjoy support on trible basis only, there are ethnic, religious ideological and above all monitory basis which have a role to play in making of political and power structure. Political strongholds can rather be defined on regional basis where power struggle among commonders has a pivital role to play. The competing commanders do not necessarily come from different tribes or subtribes. Its the struggle for resources and political power which usually has disturbing effect on ethnic, trible, and relegious bonds. However another factor influencing Kunar political situation is religious allies, both out-side Kunar and in Afghanistan. Similarly people from same tribes living on the other side of the border has effects on the situation in Kunar. But this kind of interference is not usual. Usually the scene depends upon regional and individual struggle.

Kunar keeps a history of religious and ideological movements and struggle, besides power struggle among different tribes. If it did not volunteers in the struggle against comunist regime. It was among those areas which marked first uprising against Kabul in 1978. Kunar also suffered first Kabul millitary attack. All the political parties* now in AIG plus HIG, HIK and Salafi who supported HIG at that time fought against Kabul government and than Russians. During 1989-90 all the parties existed in Kunar, however about 56% of the mass support was enjoyed by only two groups namely HIG and Salafi at almost equal** strength. Before the fall of Salafi government in August 1991 the party situation with respect to special distribution was as follows:

** The basis of strength for HIG and Salafi differ in some ways. The major source of strength for Salafi is monitary resources then religioin, and then trible and political manuars. For HIG its the party organization and ideology then monitory resources and then trible and political manuar.

* The political ethnic and trible special distribution is discussed in ethnic groups.

Table III

People of influence

Name of Place	**Parties by order of influence**
Chaghawafai (Assdabad) and surrounding areas like lower Pech, Badar Narang etc	Salafi dominancy offices of all other parties also there.
Sarkaney	Hizbe Islami than Salafi
Asmar and Bari Kot	All parties interspersed
Nurgul Area	Main groups HIG and Salafi while NIFA is also there.
Khas Kunar	Salfies than HIG a little HIK is also there.

After the fall of Assadabad into the hands of AIG joint effort. A shura consisting of representatives of each party from each district was formed. This shura could not work for a long time and became ineffected after a dispute on the issue of leadership. Besides the commanders from all parties except HIG were independant of party dictates from Peshawar. Table IV give influential commanders in AIG shura.

PROVINCIAL PROFILE

KUNAR

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AFGHAN PROGRAMME OFFICE
PESHAWAR
SEPTEMBER 1991